

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *MYCALESIS MINEUS* LINNAEUS FROM BORNEO (LEPIDOPTERA: SATYRIDAE)

HISAKAZU HAYASHI¹ and SHOICHI IWANAGA²

¹5—2, Tamatsukuri-honmachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka City; and

²2—7—28, Toriishi, Takaishi City, Osaka Prefecture

The Bornean specimen of *Mycalesis mineus* Linnaeus has hitherto been treated as belonging to *M. m. macromalayana* Fruhstorfer, occurring in Malaya, Singapore and Sumatra. The authors have had some doubts about this handling. After a careful study of the Bornean specimens, the authors regarded them as a distinct subspecies.

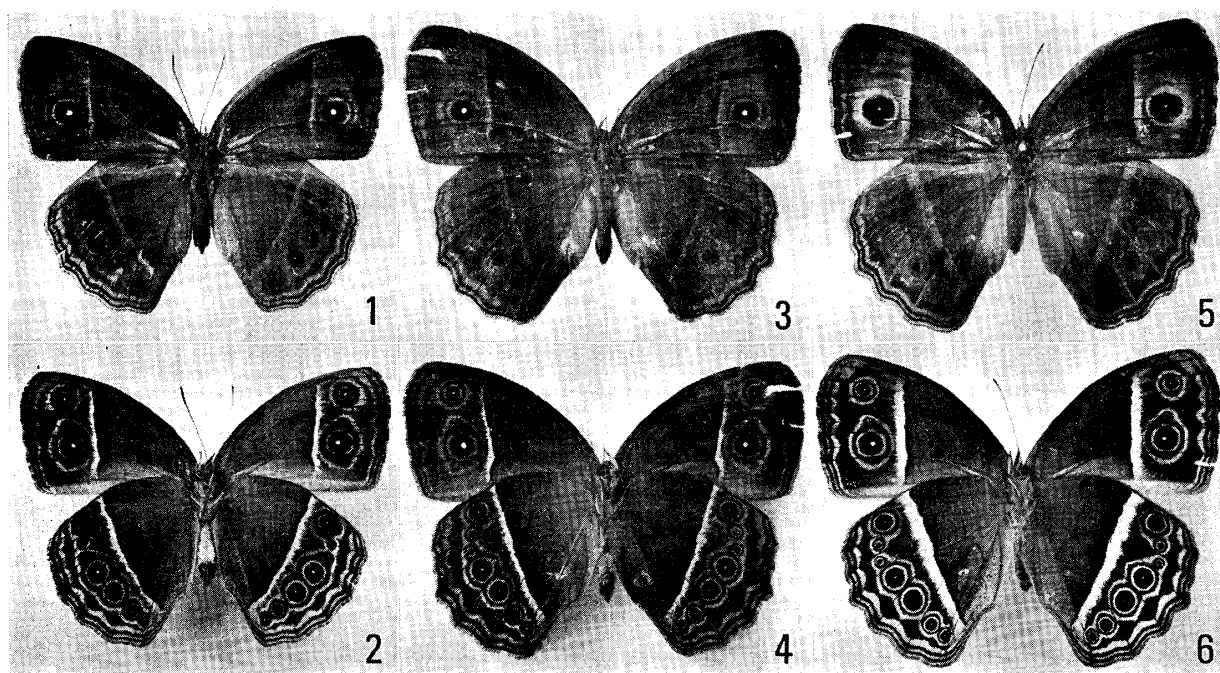
Mycalesis mineus toshikoeae H. Hayashi et Iwanaga, ssp. nov. (Figs. 1—4)

♀. Upperside dark brown with an obscure ocellus in space 2 on forewing. Hindwing with no ocellus. Underside concolorous with upperside, but slightly paler. The whitish post-discal stripe very narrow. A large ocellus in space 2 and a smaller one in space 5 on forewing. Hindwing ocellus in space 2 in line with ocelli in spaces 1b and 3.

Forewing length 20—22mm.

Holotype ♀, Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo, 5 October 1964, H. Hayashi leg. Paratypes: 1♀, Kampong Segu Sarawak, Borneo, 28 November 1964, H. Hayashi leg; 1♀, Ranau, Sabah, Borneo, 24 July 1968, S. Iwanaga leg. The holotype will be preserved in the Osaka Museum of Natural History.

This new subspecies differs markedly from ssp. *macromalayana* Fruhstorfer as follows: 1) Comparatively smaller in size, with the length of forewing 20—22mm, against 22—24 mm in *macromalayana*. 2) Upperside and underside ground colour dark brown, but dark greyish brown in *macromalayana*. 3) An ocellus in space 2 on the upperside forewing smaller than that of *macromalayana*. 4) Underside hindwing ocelli comparatively smaller than those of *macromalayana*. 5) The post-discal stripe on the underside extremely narrower than that



Figs. 1—6. *Mycalesis mineus* Linnaeus, subspecies, ♀, upper- and underside: (1, 2) *M. m. toshikoeae* H. Hayashi et Iwanaga, ssp. nov., holotype; (3, 4) ditto, paratype; (5, 6) *M. m. macromalayana* Fruhstorfer.

of *macromalayana*. 6) Lines marginating the ocelli on the underside hindwing rather indistinct, but those of *macromalayana* not vague.

This species is said to be the commonest one of the genus in Malaya, but seems not to be common in Borneo.

The subspecific name of this species is dedicated to the senior author's mother, who has been showing him a warm understanding for his study.

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